



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

610.5

W74



A 3 9015 00381 443 4  
University of Michigan - BUHR

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

GENERAL LIBRARY,  
UNIV. OF MICH.

OF THE

MAR 25 1904

# WILLIAMS' HOSPITAL

AT

PANG CHUANG, SHANTUNG.

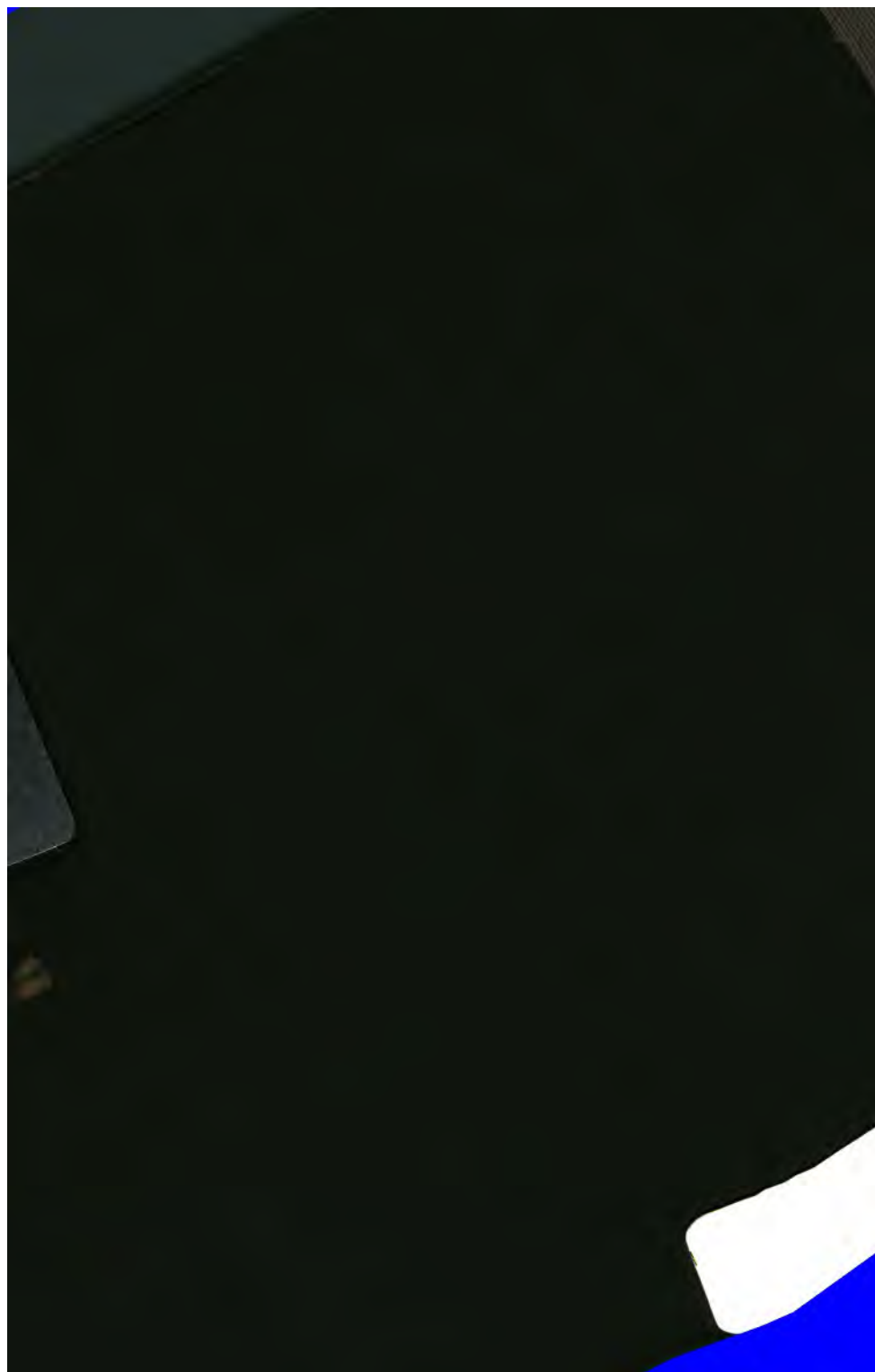
FOR 1890.



SHANGHAI:

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.

1891.



610.5  
1474

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WILLIAMS' HOSPITAL  
AT  
PANG CHUANG, SHANTUNG.

*With Coups*

*In charge of Rev. Henry D. Porter, M.D., of the  
North China Mission of the American Board.*

---

SHANGHAI:  
AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION PRESS.  
1891.



THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
WILLIAMS' HOSPITAL,

*For the year ending December 31st, 1890.*

---

IN bringing the statistics of this hospital and dispensary work into accord with the civil year, we are able to report the completed work of ten full years of medical service in P'ang-chuang. The station was formally opened in the spring of 1880. The first annual report presented the beginning of an effort which has expanded with each year. It is, therefore, with a peculiar sense of satisfaction that we review the year which completes a decade of work in this little village.

There have been changes in the staff of the hospital as in the preceding year, but the work has been continued uninterrupted throughout the year. During the absence of Dr. Atwood at the annual meeting in May, Dr. McClure, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission to Honan, very kindly assumed the charge. Dr. Atwood, having decided to return to his field in Shansi, turned over the medical work to the writer of this report on the 6th of October, the remainder of the statistical year falling thus to his charge. The native staff has been increased by a graduate of the high school at Tung Cho, who, under the advice of his teachers and pastors, had chosen the medical profession as best suited to his abilities and desires. The native staff, therefore, includes four assistants, each of whom has had the advantage of several years of preparatory study at the mission high school.

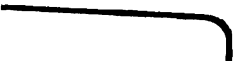
There have been fourteen members of the station, including the children present during the several portions of the year.

To each of these has been allotted more than the usual amount of health and the privilege of an almost uninterrupted service. In view of the experience of other stations in this regard we have thus abundant occasion for personal gratitude.

The general conditions of climate which have had such a special influence upon China during the past year, has equally affected our work. The summer rains came more than a month earlier than usual and with unusual severity. A wide region to the west of us was entirely submerged for many months, except the elevated ground, on which many of the houses are built. In a somewhat similar manner on the east and south we were practically cut off from ease of access for a month or six weeks. Such a condition necessarily affected the daily clinic and the numbers of those in the hospital. The record, however, shows, despite this inhibition, a scarcely diminished aggregate of attendance, a fact to be duly considered in estimating the growth of the work from year to year. In view of this it is right to consider the increase of the year as proportionate to that of the former years.

Before speaking of the direct work, it gives us pleasure to refer again to the work of Dr. Atwood, who very kindly accepted the charge of the work on Dr. Peck's return to America. Dr. Atwood was here for nearly a year and won for himself a very high regard, both from the natives and from the foreigners. With the greatly increased evangelistic and other work pressing upon us, we should gladly have retained his practical and trained experience for our own field. But he felt it best to return to Shansi and help build the religious future of the region allotted to our Board in that province. We follow that mission with a renewed interest which comes from personal acquaintance and friendship.

The writer of this report returned from a furlough in America in the early summer, arriving at the station on the



21st of June. On the 15th of September it became necessary to go to Lin-ch'ing to assist in the care of Dr. Wagner, then seriously ill. Returning from Lin-ch'ing the hospital work was taken over from Dr. Atwood on the 6th of October. This work was again interrupted by a medical visit to the neighboring mission of the London Mission at Hsioa-chung, in Chi-cho, Chih-li. The Chi-cho mission is a day's journey to the west of us, our nearest neighbor. The courtesies and necessities of our somewhat isolated lives makes us often dependent upon each other in cases of emergencies, to which the needs of even very pressing duties must give place.

The increasing importance of our own, as well as of every medical work, may perhaps best be illustrated by a survey of the field which is touched and affected. In common with all missions in Shantung our own is feeling the uplift and impulse of a certain momentum, which has been little appreciated hitherto, but which is to be increasingly an element in the expansion of knowledge, intelligence and faith in China.

A careful collation of the tables and daily record shows that the region from which our patients come, extends across the whole province from the north to the south and as far east as the mouth of the Yellow River. It also extends 200 li north into the province of Chih-li, and nearly as far west. This wide region is represented by six Fu cities, six Chow cities and twenty districts in the province of Shantung and by three Chow and twelve district cities in Chih-li.

A still more minute collation shows that the patients have come from no less than a thousand and thirty-one villages (1,031). It ought surely to be a compensation for the arduous effort of the daily clinic to be assured that into this region, comprising one-fifth of the districts of Shantung, seeds of divine truth and light are being spread abroad. A list of the de-



partments and districts thus reached is appended for the sake of future comparison. A study of the tables will show that the classes of disease are very wide, and chiefly of those affections for which the native profession have little or no relief. The immediate effect, in case of even a partial cure, is greatly to enhance the repute of foreign medicine and of the doctrine of which it is the acknowledged forerunner. It is, therefore, gratifying to find that a real confidence in the missionary, as well as in his medicines, is rapidly spreading and deepening. The cases in the hospital are the witness of this. The last half of the year has shown an increasing number of very severe surgical diseases. Only the clinging to the last hope for life would bring them to the test of the operation. The increase of these cases is a fair measure of the assurance that they expect to get relief and perchance a new lease of life. In the large majority of these cases the relief sought has been obtained with a natural readiness to trust all the more in the judgment or the skill of the Western doctor.

*The Evangelistic Character of the Work.*—The first purpose of the medical work is not to relieve the suffering of those who apply, however important this must be, but to make it subservient to the larger purpose of awakening an interest in the Gospel message and all the good that flows from it. The hospital work bears directly upon this purpose with a steadily increasing influence. The number of hospital in-patients for the year has been 554, an increase over last year of about 100. The number of days spent in the hospital cannot be very large on the average. And yet some have stayed from one to three months. For the most of the time for the year the wards, both for men and women, have been fairly full. Some of the time they have been crowded. The religious work of the hospital is now fairly systematized. It centers largely about the daily dispensary preaching. The

dispensary chapel or waiting room has been full, if not crowded, every day for the most of the year. Mr. Smith, when not called away to the village work, has been constantly present, spending the most of the p.m. in the room. The preachers who happen to be at home, are on hand to give necessary help. One of our oldest helpers is the practical chaplain of the hospital. His mornings are given to selling little books to such of the patients as care to buy and so teaching as many as care to learn, while the p.m. is spent in the waiting room taking a turn at preaching, and the evenings are also given to talking with the patients in the rooms. While this is being done for the men, the matron of the women's wards, Mrs. Ma, is doing a like work for the female patients. The ladies have also given regular hours to painful and wearisome teaching to the women who are persuaded to learn. It may be safely said that no year in the history of the station has been so marked in the energy and continuousness of the evangelistic work in the hospital as has the past. Several very marked cases of special interest of persons who have accepted the Gospel while in the hospital, both of men and women, are to be mentioned. They will be referred to in the station report. It has been the purpose to have every one who stays at the hospital for even a day or two carry with him some truth which may abide. In accordance with this purpose an effort has been made, not merely to have the patients learn the Lord's Prayer and the commandments, but to have them learn to read the same. The effort to learn fixes the words and the thoughts as well. A simple prayer has been added in rhyme, which aids in recalling the thought. It has been a matter of surprise to us to find how large a proportion of those who have never learned a character take to the study of these simple forms with a real enthusiasm. The hospital affords a special help

in this respect. Those who have begun, assist in keeping up the interest of those who are beginning. It has been the pleasant experience of the year to see from forty to fifty in the male wards all studying and reading with an interest which is contagious. Some have gone on until the Scripture and the Catechism Primers have been painfully learned. The success of some in learning these has led them to read in the Gospels and other small books. One remarkable case will be referred to elsewhere of a man of thirty years, who in a few months' time, from the merest beginning, went on until he has now read almost all the valuable Christian books, including the New Testament. His enthusiasm has doubtless led many others to undertake what at first might have seemed a hopeless task. While the men have made the most progress in reading, the same effort has been made with the women with a very large measure of success. From the very first entrance into the hospital they are urged to learn and by persistent effort a very good beginning has been made in learning the fundamental truths of the Gospel. It is needless to suggest the very important bearing of this useful study upon the future of our work in the villages. In addition to the daily instruction in the chapel and the wards, an effort has been made to have the Gospel preached in the places from which the patients come. This belongs properly to the regular work of the station and is mentioned here as an integral part of the evangelistic work of the medical department. Had as careful a record been kept of those who have learned to read a little, as of the daily treatments of disease, it would appear that several hundreds, both men, women and children have been started in Christian truth through their new interest in learning to read.

*Notes on the Medical Work.*—During the spring and summer several tours were made by the chief dispensary assistant

to distant centres, at the invitation of the patients. Several hundreds of patients were prescribed for at each of these places, together with the preaching which accompanied the visit. This form of effort has been found to be of great value, but the necessity of the daily clinic has prevented the continuance of that effort. When the medical assistants have been fairly prepared for the suitable care of the patients this form of effort will, no doubt, prove very useful. It will be noticed that the number of eye patients is still nearly one-fourth of the whole number of new patients. The total number of eye patients is 1,032, while more than half of the operations have been upon the eye alone. The same is, no doubt, true of all medical work in China.

*Malarial Diseases.*—This form of disease has been far more frequent than in almost any previous year. The rains and floods and general destruction of houses will fully account for this increase. In other years the continued dryness of the soil has largely diminished the acute form of malaria. In connection with this is to be noted the number of cases of enlarged spleen. Twenty-three cases are on record.

Medical skill is as yet unequal to the task of treating this malady. The most recent etiology of these chronic enlargements ascribing them to micro-bacillus origin, is the most satisfactory. The treatment must at present be wholly empirical until the mischievous little organism has been seen and its antidote discovered. There can be no question but that it is always in connection with malaria that these enormous developments are presented. Two special cases may be referred to, each of which showed an immense growth, filling nearly the whole abdomen as far as the right iliac fossa. One of these was a boy very anæmic and feeble. His eyes were also affected and the whole system undermined. He seemed to improve under treatment. His grandmother was strangely

affectionate and attached to the child. He had been here a few weeks and was improving a little in general health, when suddenly one morning he appeared comatose and died very suddenly. His death instead of alienating the family from us, served rather to open the way for the grandmother to express her faith in the Gospel. She took the little body to her home and at once took down her paper gods.

*Nervous Diseases*—The large number of cases of nervous diseases calls for comment. Twelve cases of insanity have been in the hospital. One of these, a man, had been insane nearly thirty years. He came from a family of means. Attacks of mania were repeated, but the family had little trouble in the care of him. Another, a woman, was far more serious. She was in the habit of abusing everybody, especially her mother-in-law. Last summer, during the floods, the house fell down and she was especially beside herself. Her youthful husband, in despair, tied her hands behind her and suspended her to a tree, giving her a severe beating while she was in this helpless condition. He was surprised that the evil spirit was not exorcised by such severe measures. It is with special satisfaction that we learn of an effort at the south to inaugurate a movement which may in some way tend to aid in the care of these helpless and hopeless invalids.

*Diseases of the Eye*.—Twenty-nine cases of cataract have been recorded. Twelve operations. Many of these have come in the heat of the summer when it does not seem best to attempt the operation required. An interesting case of ectropium was successfully treated. The patient, a girl of 17, appeared with eversion of the upper lid and enormous pypor-trophy of the granulations on the everted lid. The mass presented the appearance of a small tumor. Two operations were made by a large oval excision of the central mass. The wound healed rapidly; the lid reverted well and the patient left the

hospital very much improved in appearance and very happy in mind. She could now be married in peace and with hope. The two disfiguring diseases of entropium and trichiasis count up on the record the very large number of 212 cases and operations. The results have been very satisfactory, though with some disappointments in individual cases.

*Diseases of Respiration.*—The world-wide malady of influenza has appeared successively the last two years in Shantung. Against its ravages, with their careless habits and general ignorance, the people have no defence. Thirty-four cases are recorded as treated. Most of them with a fair measure of success, with the new remedies that have wrought so well at home in this malady. One typical case may be recorded. The attack of pneumonia, which resulted from influenza, had been treated, and the patient was in the way of recovery, when one night his cow got loose in the yard. The man, knowing that there were only women beside himself in the yard, darted out of bed without any clothing. We were not surprised to learn that he died the second day. He was the grand nephew of our old helper Hou. He never showed the least interest in the doctrine which many of the family had accepted. His last regret in dying was, as expressed to his mother and grandmother, that he had sinned against them both in not living to manage their funeral, and against his young son, whose wedding he must now turn over to some one else.

*Surgical Diseases and Operations.*—The most effective work, that which is chiefly attractive to the Chinese and in which they show the most confidence in foreign medicine, is in surgical cases. The number of surgical operations has been more than twice as many as in the previous twelve months. The total number of operations was 536 as against 270 last year. These cases cover a wider

range than hitherto and have been of a more interesting character to the scientific surgeon than the general average of hospital cases. Two dislocations of the hip joint presented themselves. One of these had been more than one hundred days since the accident. Native doctors had tried to do all the injury they could in vain attempts to drag the victim to pieces. They could neither pull the man together nor pull him apart. The accident was easily reduced under an anæsthetic, notwithstanding the great length of time since the first injury. The success in his case brought a lad with contracted tendon of the heel. The case was readily cured by tenotomy and rest. The father thought the Jesus doctrine was showing "Spirit and Ghost power" and became a very careful inquirer. He has opened the way for others to attach themselves to us. One case of necrosis of the femur is typical. The man lives within three miles of us. He has suffered greatly for ten years, always fearing to come for treatment. At last he came, and the bone, having been partially removed, made a good recovery. He spent nearly three months in the hospital. He was able to read and became an interested inquirer. Sixteen tumors of different kinds were operated upon. One of these patients was a young girl of twenty-two, who developed a large firoid of the abdomen. She had kept her malady all to herself for some years, but at last suffered so much from despondency that her mother discovered the cause of it, and at last came to have the tumor removed. The result was very satisfactory. The wound healed rapidly and the patient, as well as her mother, went home in a very contented frame of mind. They had each improved the leisure of her recovery in learning a little of the Gospel.

Several cases of phlegmonous erysipelas presented themselves, which had been greatly aggravated by want of care and treatment. Three of these were the result of cuts from

stubble in the field. At first a few days of neglect and then treatment with native medicine, some noxious plaster, had developed the most alarming symptoms. In one case the leg was three times its ordinary size and required two months of treatment in great suffering. Another case the cut was on the hand. The patient stayed a few days, and just as recovery seemed imminent, he went home. The native treatment which he then received resulted in the contraction of all the muscles of the forearm and in the loss of the use of the arm. One other case was that of a highway man who appeared with a necrosed bone of the finger and the hand in a dreadful state. He gave out that he was a soldier, that his hand had been injured by the bursting of a gun. It appeared that he had entered a house, the owner of which successfully defended his goods and chattels by cutting off the finger of the thief with a great sword. After some weeks of suffering the wounds healed well.

The number of gangrenous ulcers necessitating amputation of toes and fingers, is seemingly large. The Chinese possess a remarkable vitality beyond expectation. Four such patients have recovered from gangrene in the wounds after amputation to the surprise both of themselves and the physician.

The extraordinary interest attracted to cases of tuberculosis of the skin, called lupus, through the discoveries of Dr. Koch of Berlin, lead to the mention of two cases of this disease in the report. One of these is nearly well of his malady without suffering the infliction of a journey to Germany. It would have been very interesting if one might have tried the famous lymph on these patients.

*Opium Smoking and Cure.*—Dr. Peck prepared a formula of medicine for the cure of opium smoking. The pills have been quite popular; one hundred and fifty patients having used them. It does not seem to be a satisfactory form of



treatment. The danger is that it simply continues the habit under a new though very mild form. To obviate this we began the use of the treatment by hypodermic injection of a minute dose of morphia. The dose was steadily reduced and the patients returned to health without the nervous excitement attending the entire and sudden removal of the drug. Twenty-five patients were thus treated. The immediate result seemed to be very hopeful. The new cure was exceedingly popular and the patients began to come in large numbers. They did not prove a desirable class of patients and interrupted other work, not being strictly invalids. It was, therefore, decided to make this class of patients make a deposit of \$2, half of which should be returned to them in case the cure was carried through to success. The immediate fact was to diminish greatly the number of cases. It is a test of the reality of the desire on the part of the patients. We shall watch with interest the continuance of this method. It is not unlikely that with the new resources of the profession the absolute restriction of the drug in every form from the first will prove the most valuable means of attacking this terrible vice. Only three cases of opium poisoning have been attended. One of these was the head manager of the cash shop with which we have done most of our silver exchange for years. He was a feeble man, and during the summer days had increased his daily allowance of opium. At last he became unconscious. He was found in a semi-comatose state. The friends remarked, "His tongue is shortened." This is the native explanation of the inhibition of speech from any cause. The effect of medicine did not serve to restore him and he passed away. His friends could not believe that it was simply an overdose of the drug that brought the man to his end. They therefore acquiesced in the will of heaven. The statistics of

the few patients treated for opium cure will, no doubt, be read with interest.

*Medical Class and Hospital Staff.*—The hospital staff consist of four assistants. One of these has been added during the year. They have each of them performed their several duties in a wholly satisfactory way. It is a pleasure to commend the interest and the courtesy in bearing of these young men. They have all been Christian students and Church members for many years. Like many of our young men they show the effect of early experience of Christian truth and of careful training. They are a prophecy of what good will come to China when multitudes of her young men are intelligent in the right ways of useful knowledge.

The four assistants have formed a class in anatomy. They have taken Whitney's Osgood Anatomy as the basis of their daily recitation. They have recited five days in the week, spending the first morning hour in this class. They have faithfully studied the anatomy as far as the nervous system. The systematic study has been of great value to them. They have not gone rapidly, but have made an effort to do as thorough work as possible. They have had the special disadvantage of an enormous clinic to care for and the interruptions of the surgical operations. In view of these their time for study has been limited. The instruction of the daily clinic has been of the chiefest value to them in the variety of cases seen and discussed. The evenings have frequently been given to examinations of the eye with the ophthalmoscope, for which material has been abundant.

The time for surgical operations has been in the morning following the recitations. In the operating room and in the surgical dressing department they have each had a most valuable practical experience. Should they be able to continue this course of study for a few years, they will be well

equipped for the needs of medical work among their native brethren.

*The Needs of the Hospital.*—The large and increasing work which is upon us adds emphasis to the special needs for fuller equipment. The first need is for a larger appropriation. We should have not less than \$500 annually for the regular addition to our drugs and medicines. We are in very great need of an appropriation for surgical instruments, of which our supply is pitifully small. From \$300 to \$500 could be very wisely added to the supply of instruments with very great advantage to the daily surgical operations and their success. We should have another \$500 for additional buildings for wards, chiefly the woman's wards. There should be a building also for the assistants, two of whom are here with their families. It may be possible that some benevolent friends at home, seeing our special needs, will be glad to take an active share in our work by adding to our financial resources without calling for a special appropriation. We are still further in need of a room, where the ladies who have been most constant in their faithful instruction of the women in the wards, may meet them in a quiet place apart from the bustle and disturbance of the general room.

There have been four deaths in the hospital during the year, three of these were very sudden though not necessarily unexpected. One of these was the child mentioned before, another was that of a child brought here one Sabbath and seen for a few moments in the dispensary. She was anæmic and have a sore on her thigh. She took cold one stormy night, the first night she came, was chilled through want of covering and was found gasping and just alive at daylight. Restoratives served only to delay her death for a few hours. A third was of a patient who had spent a month in the wards,

having an enlarged spleen. He had a sudden bleeding from the nose, which reduced him very much and died one night when we were least expecting such a termination. It seems remarkable that among so many patients so few have died while here.

HENRY D. PORTER, M.D.

Pang Chuang, Shantung, May, 1891.



## STATISTICS FOR 1890.

### TABULAR STATEMENTS.

<i>I. General Diseases:—</i>						Male.	Fem.	Total.
Ague ...	...	...	...	...	...	102	124	226
Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
Arthritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Dropsy, Cardiac	...	...	...	...	...	17	6	23
„ Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
„ Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Febricula ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	42	68
Fever, Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Lupus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Rhachitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Rheumatism, Acute	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	22
„ Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	48	29	77
Scrofula ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	15	5	20
„ Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
Smoking Opium	...	...	...	...	...	30	..	30
Unclassified ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13

## II. Diseases of the Nervous System:—

Cephalalgia ... ..	27	32	59
Epilepsy ... ..	17	15	82
Convulsions ... ..	9	2	11
Hemiplegia ... ..	18	1	19
Insanity, Dementia ... ..	1	1	2
„ Idiocy ... ..	3	2	5
„ Melancholy ... ..	2	1	3
„ Mania ... ..	2	..	2
Hysteria ... ..	..	2	2
Insomnia ... ..	3	..	3
Nervousness ... ..	1	..	1
Muscular Atrophy ... ..	1	..	1
Neuralgia ... ..	2	1	3
Paraplegia ... ..	1	1	2
Paresis ... ..	5	..	5
Paralysis, Agitans ... ..	1	..	1
„ Facial ... ..	5	3	8
„ Foot ... ..	3	2	5
Peripheral Anæsthesia ... ..	53	46	99
„ General ... ..	3	..	3
Sciatica ... ..	2	3	5
Tetanus ... ..	1	..	1
Locomotor Ataxy ... ..	1	..	1

III. Diseases of the Eye:—						Male.	Fem.	Total.
Amaurosis	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Blepharitis	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	13
Blindness	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4
Cancer of Orbit	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Cataract	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	29
Chalazion	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Conjunctivitis, Acute	...	...	...	...	...	111	2	113
"    Chronic	...	...	...	...	...	213	180	393
"    Granular	...	...	...	...	...	20	8	28
Cornea, Opacity	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
"    Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	14	15	29
"    Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Eczema of Lids	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Entropion	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Epithelioma	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Eutropion	...	...	...	...	...	82	31	113
Glaucoma	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Hemeralopia	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..
Hypopion	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Hyalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Iris, Adhesions	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	6
Iritis	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	14
Hernia of Iris	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Keratitis	...	...	...	...	...	11	7	18
"    Phlyctenular	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	7
Keratococcus	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Kerato Globus	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Leucoma	...	...	...	...	...	25	11	36
Lachrymal Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Ophthalmia	...	...	...	...	...	69	58	127
Pannus	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Pan-ophthalmitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Pterygium	...	...	...	...	...	35	10	45
Sclerotic Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Scleritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Staphyloma	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	5
Stillicidium	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Synechia, Posterior	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Symblepharon	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Trachoma	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Trichiasis	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	40
								1,070
IV. Diseases of the Ear:—								
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Deafness	...	...	...	...	...	28	22	50
Dumb	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Hæmatoma Auris	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Inflammation of Meatus	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Opacity of Drum	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1

						Male.	Fem.	Total.
Otalgia	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	40
Otitis, Catarrhal	...	...	...	...	...	32	49	81
Polypus	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Tinnitus	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1

*V. Diseases of Circulation :—*

								181
Palpitation	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Valvular	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4
Varicose Veins	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Syncope	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2

*VI. Diseases of Digestive System :—*

								12
Ascites	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7
Artificial Anus	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Colic	...	...	...	...	...	35	17	52
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	180	146	326
Cancerum Oris	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	51	50	101
Dyspepsia	...	...	...	...	...	96	101	197
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	47	40	87
Fistula in Ano	...	...	...	...	...	17	..	17
Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	6	..	6
Harelip	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Hemorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	8
Hernia, Inguinal	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
"    Femoral	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
"    Umbilical	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Indigestion	...	...	...	...	...	89	93	182
Prolapse Ani	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Spleen, Hypertrophy	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	23
Stomatitis	...	...	...	...	...	25	17	42
Sodomy	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Stricture of Œsophagus	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Thyroid Enlargement	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Tooth Ache	...	...	...	...	...	34	35	69
"    Decayed	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4
"    Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Vomiting	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	11
Worms, Lumbricoids	...	...	...	...	...	45	22	67

*VII. Diseases of Genito-Urinary System :—*

								1,222
Albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Cystitis	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Balanitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Epididimitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Chancere	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1

						Male.	Fem.	Total.
Gonorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Hæmaturia	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Impotence	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4
Retention	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Oorchitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Spermatorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Scrotal Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	5
Tuberculous Testicle	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Phymosis	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Warts	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2

*VIII. Diseases of Respiratory System :—*

								41
Asthma	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	7
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	44	32	76
Cough	...	...	...	...	...	125	135	260
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Hæmoptysis	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Hypertrophy	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	23	11	34
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Pertussis	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
Pharyngitis	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	9
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Tonsillitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1

*IX. Diseases of Women :—*

								415
Amenorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	..	49	49
Change of Life	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1
Catamenial Irregularity	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	48
Dysmenorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	3
Leucorrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	10
Pruritus Vulvæ	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	7
" Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1
Ulcer of Vagina	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1
Uterine Tumor	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2
Vicarious Menstruation	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	1

125

*X. Diseases of Skin :—*

Acne	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Boils	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Adenitis	...	...	...	...	...	40	13	53
Carbuncle	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Cellular Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Ecthyma	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6



	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Dermatitis ... ..	2	2	4
Eczema ... ..	128	83	211
" of Scalp ... ..	24	9	33
" " Scrotum ... ..	4	..	4
Erysipelas ... ..	..	1	1
Herpes ... ..	2	1	3
" Zoster ... ..	1	..	1
Impetigo ... ..	2	..	2
Ichthyosis ... ..	1	..	1
Finger Tips hypertrophied			1
Porrio ... ..			1
Pemphigus ... ..	2	..	2
Pityriasis Rubrum ... ..			1
Psoriasis ... ..	2	1	3
Scabies ... ..	47	20	67
Senile Gangrene ... ..	1	..	1
Tinea Circinnata ... ..	2	1	3
" Favosa ... ..	66	29	95
" Tonsurans ... ..	5	10	15
Tumors ... ..			
Sycosis ... ..	2	..	2
Ulcers, Abdomen ... ..	2	..	2
" Ankle ... ..	1	..	1
" Arms ... ..	5	1	6
" Back ... ..	2	4	6
" Ear ... ..	3	..	3
" Finger ... ..	3	..	3
" Hand ... ..	1	..	1
" Foot-binding ... ..	..	5	5
" Leg ... ..	4	..	4
" Neck ... ..	1	1	2
" Scalp ... ..	2	..	2
" Wrist ... ..	1	..	1
Unnamed ... ..	80	50	130
Urticaria ... ..			2
Verruca ... ..	1	..	1
Syphilitic ... ..	3	1	4
Mumps ... ..	3	1	4

*XI. Diseases of Lymphatic System :—*

700

Lymphadenitis ... ..	7	..	7
Glandular Ulcers ... ..	30	5	35

*XII. Tumors :—*

42

Cystis Sebaceous ... ..	2	..	2
Lipoma Neck ... ..	2	..	2
Autrum ... ..			2

						Male.	Fem.	Total.
Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Fibroid	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Parotid	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Osteo Sarcoma	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Sarcoma, Naso-pharyngeal	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Epulis	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1

*XIII. Surgical Diseases :—*

								14
Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	90	59	149
Cancer of Antrum	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ „ Penis, Schirrus	...	...	...	...	...	4	..	4
Anchylosis Fingers	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Caries Jaw	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
„ „ Breastbone	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Ilium	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Rib	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
„ „ Spine	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
Dental Fistula	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Dislocation, Jaw	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1
„ „ Hip	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
„ „ Shoulder	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Contracted Tendo Achilles	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Hamstrings	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Cirrhosis Liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Fracture, Coracoid Process	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Fistula in Ano	...	...	...	...	...	17	..	17
Gangrene, Heel	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Toe	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Gumboil	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Necrosis, Femur	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
„ „ Big Toe	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Finger	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Inferior Maxilla	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Superior „	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Ribs	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Sacrum	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
„ „ Other Bones	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Naevus	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1
Polypus Nasi	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Onychia	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Paronychia	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Scalds	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Phlegmons of Hands	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2
Pustule Malignant	...	...	...	...	...	3	..	3
Sinuses	...	...	...	...	...	7	..	7
Sewing Wounds	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2
Ulcers	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	16
Wounds lacerated	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	4
Incised Wounds, Hand	...	...	...	...	...	10	..	10

					Male.	Fem.	Total.
Incised Wounds, Foot	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
" " Leg	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
<i>XIV. Opium Cases and Cures :—</i>							277
Opium Habit	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Opium Smoking treated in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
" Poisoning	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
<i>XV. Surgical Operations :—</i>							181
Amputation of Leg at Knee	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " Big Toe, Epithelioma	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " Thumb, Melanotic Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Penis, Epithelioma	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Abscesses lanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Boils	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cataracts	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
Carbuncles lanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chalazion removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Closure of Jaw	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Crushed Finger	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Catheterizing	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dislocations reduced, Jaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " Shoulder	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" " Hip	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
" " Wrist	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Dental Fistula lanced	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Gumboils	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ectropium	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Entropium and Trichiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
Epulis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Extracting Nail	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Fistula in Ano	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Glands lanced	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Harelip	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Hydrocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
External Hemorrhoids	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Internal, Ligated	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Iridectomy	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Lavage of Stomach...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Necrosed Bone removed, Toes	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " Finger	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " Inferior Maxilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " Superior "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" " " Femur	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" " " Arm	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Paracentesis Abdomen	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polypus Nasi	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Plaster cast for Spine	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Pterygium ... ..			26
Pannus cut ... ..			1
Resection of Humerus ... ..	1	1	2
Sacrum scraped ... ..			1
Sarcoma excised ... ..			1
Stillieidium catheterized ... ..			1
Symblepharon ... ..			7
Suturing Wound ... ..			4
Strabismus ... ..			1
Sinuses opened ... ..			3
Tumors excised ... ..			7
"    Fibroids ... ..			6
"    Sebaceous ... ..			2
Teeth extracted ... ..			76
Scraping Lupus ... ..			2

## XVI. General Summary :—

I. General Diseases ... ..	531
II. Diseases of Nervous System ... ..	274
III. " " the Eye ... ..	1,070
IV. " " the Ear ... ..	181
V. " " Respiratory System ... ..	415
VI. " " Circulatory System ... ..	12
VII. " " Digestive System ... ..	1,222
VIII. " " Genito Urinary... ..	41
IX. " " Women ... ..	125
X. " " the Skin ... ..	700
XI. " " Lymphatic System ... ..	42
XII. " " Tumors ... ..	14
XIII. Surgical Diseases ... ..	277
XIV. Opium Cases ... ..	181
Unnamed ... ..	31

## XVII. Summary of Surgical Cases :—

Operations on Eye Cataract ... ..	12
Entropium ... ..	174
Trichiasis ... ..	40
Iridectomy ... ..	24
Pterygium ... ..	26
Other Cases ... ..	10
	284
Amputations ... ..	7
Fistula in Ano ... ..	17
Necrosis ... ..	10
General Surgery ... ..	263

Total.....547

**XIX. List of Age of New Patients for the year.—**  
 Ages—1-10; 10-20; 20-30; 30-40; 40-50; 50-60; 60-70; 70-80; 80-90.  
 Nos.—1,200; 360; 720; 920; 340; 730; 400; 108.

**XX. Table of Distances from which patients have come.—**  
*Li*—5-20; 20-30; 30-40; 40-50; 50-100; 100-200; 200-500.  
 Nos.—2,400; 720; 320; 100; 1000; 417; 160.

**XXI. Totals.**

				Male.	Female.	
New Patients	...	...		3,026	2,090	5,116
Old Patients	...	...		3,172	970	4,142
				6,198	3,060	9,258
Treatments	...	...	...	...	...	15,072
Patients in Hospital:—						
Men	...	...	...	...	...	430
Women	...	...	...	...	...	126
Expenses:—						556
3 Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	\$145.00
2 Keepers	...	...	...	...	...	90.00
Repairs and Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	75.00
Hospital Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	325.67
Cr. by Sales	...	...	...	...	...	63.37

**List of Districts and Towns:—**

<i>Shantung.</i>	<i>P'ing Yuan</i>	<i>Chihli.</i>
Chinan Fu	Wu Ch'eng	Shen Cho
Wu-ting Fu	Chi Yang	Ching Cho
Tung Ch'ang	Ch'i Ho	Chi Cho
Yen Cho Fu	Tung Ngo	Shu Lu
Ts'ao Cho Fu	Lin Yi	Wu Chiang
Yi Cho Fu	Shang Ho	Hsien Hsien
T'e Cho	Hsia Chin	Ku Ch'eng
Pin Cho	T'e Ping	Wu Yi
Lin Ch'ing	Po Hsing	Tsao Ch'iang
Kao T'ang	Hsin Cheng	Chiao Ho
Tai An Cho	Chang Ch'iu	Wu Ch'iao
Fu Cho	Meng Yin	Tung Kuang
<i>Hsien.</i>	Chun Ch'eng	Ning Chin
En Hsien	Ping Yin	Heng Shui
Ling Hsien	Chu Yeh	Jao Yang
Yu Ch'eng	Ch'ih Ping	Nan Kang

## AN APPENDIX TO THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

---

It seems desirable to add to this Report the statistics of the hospital and dispensary work for the decade now closed. A few extracts from the several annual reports are appended also for the sake of completeness.

The Report for 1881 says: The prospect for medical work in the country, with its accruing advantages to the preaching of the Gospel, although lacking the crowds to be found in the cities, is not unlikely to "assume large proportions."

The Report for 1882 says: The anticipations of the previous reports that continuous work would lead to large expansion, has been more than realized. The dispensary now consists of a waiting room 12 by 20 feet and a drug and consulting room of about half that size. The courtyard has served all the purposes of a waiting room. A radius of about 100 li, from Pang Chuang, represents the region from which nineteen-twentieths of the patients come. This radius of 30 miles embraces portions of ten districts in Shantung and six in Chihli. The benevolent work of the dispensary has always and purposely been subject to the religious work. Two or three preaching helpers have always attended the daily clinic. They have felt the advantage of having men near at hand seeking them rather than being sought and ready beforehand to listen with attention to whatever might be said. One helper, said, "It is far better than preaching at the fairs." For hospital work three empty rooms were fitted up with kangas for a few patients; doors of matted straw were improvised, windows were prepared, a kettle placed in one room,

and the fine hospital, thus improvised, was formally opened, ready for anybody who was willing to bring his own bed, food, fuel and some one to assist him in case of need. In such an unpropitious place, with no other expense than the cost of a few mud brick, nearly three hundred in-patients have been accommodated.

The Report for 1883 says: The little village of Pang Chuang, in which the dispensary is located, contains about 90 families with perhaps 500 inhabitants. The village is in the district of Ên, adjoining Techo on the south. It is six miles from the river town of Sss-nu-ssü on the Imperial or Grand Canal. The village is three miles west of the meridian of Peking, 116° 30' E. long. and as early as can be estimated 37° 50' N. lat. The latitude of Richmond, Va., U. S. A., corresponds nearly with this latitude. The meteorological record, though incomplete, will give a fair estimate of the climate of the village and of the great northern plain of Shantung, north of the Yellow River. Maximum temperature, June, 104; minimum, May, 52; mean temperature for three summer months, 81.9; mean temperature for three winter months, 34.7; minimum temperature for the year—Jan., 0°. Days of rain—May 5, June 3, July 17, August 8. The eight days of rain in May and June indicate the very slightest amount, scarcely enough to measure. The temperature corresponds with the amount of rain. The hottest weeks were the last of June, when the mercury stood at 98° and above for twelve consecutive days. The conditions of planting and harvest depend upon the rain fall. From September to May the amount of rain is insignificant, although nine days of snow and rain are recorded.

This Report mentions the slight enlargement of the rooms for hospital use and the increasing number of in-patients.

In order that the influence of the preaching at the clinics

may have due effect; our helpers and colporteurs are sent to the homes of many of the patients whenever there seems good reason to do so. An effort is thus made to emphasize and expand the work begun in the dispensary. The opportunity of working in new districts is the result of the teaching in the dispensary.

The Report for 1884 is headed for the first time: "Report of the Williams' Hospital and Dispensary." It contains the following interesting paragraph: We may mention the interesting bequest of Dr. S. Wells Williams. A letter from his executor at Shanghai, contains the following extract from the will of the late Dr. Williams: "I give and bequeath the sum of \$500 for the continuance of the medical practice, such as has heretofore been conducted by Rev. Henry D. Porter in the country place in Shantung province. This sum is given to him personally if he is engaged in this work at the time, but failing this is to be given to any other competent physician engaged in such work under the direction of the North China Mission of the American Board." A year previous Dr. Williams had sent his check of \$100 as a special thank-offering in view of his completion of the "Middle Kingdom;" the final proof sheets had just left his hands. In thanking the executors and recalling this incident, it was proposed to give Dr. Williams' name to the Shantung hospital and dispensary, to perpetuate among the people the name and charitable deeds of one whose life had been devoted to the enlightenment and elevation of the people of the Middle Kingdom. The report also records the transfer of Dr. Peck to Pang Chuang and the assumption by him of the medical work here.

The Report for 1885, for the second time now written by Dr. Peck, says: We have now the pleasing prospect of soon having hospital buildings erected. A patient records his



regard for us with a tablet bearing the inscription: The doctrine and the skill (medical) we alike esteem.

The Report for 1886 relates the completion of long cherished plans. It says: Within the year now closed the Williams' Hospital has begun to add to its honorable name a local habitation. The ground purchased, adjoining the mission compound on the east, has been enclosed with a substantial wall. A well-appointed gate house of decent appearance stands at the street entrance, and twenty-seven chien (apartment divisions) have been erected. Of these the dispensary, with its waiting room, occupies four, the operating ward three, the laboratory three and attendants' room three, leaving fourteen to be occupied by patients. By strict rules of sanitary science these should hold but fourteen patients. We shall have, however, to find room for fifty or sixty in busy times. The comparative economy of our arrangements may be shown by the fact that the entire cost, including the amount estimated to complete the appointments of the hospital, is not more than would be the cost of a single bed in one of the more elaborate hospitals at home. The weekly church prayer meeting is to be held in the hospital waiting room.

The Report for 1887 says: The hospital buildings have now seen their first year of service; the general plan is satisfactory, and no change seems desirable in those we have. Two perplexing questions have arisen in the practical working of a country hospital. One of these is the proper feeding of the patients. The second is the question of suitable arrangements for the women's wards. The attendance of women and their readiness to be treated by the foreign physician, is very gratifying. The solution seems to be the fitting up of small rooms, where single couples can be accommodated, since the women are frequently attended by their husbands or some other male relative. Daily morning prayers

are held in the waiting room of the dispensary, while about noon the greatest number of patients are gathered for the daily clinic, where they are addressed by the missionaries and helpers. These audiences consist of the casual comers and the in-patients. In them are found men of intelligence and character, while sitting side by side are representatives from widely separated regions brought hither by a common object and carrying with them the good seeds sown thus upon prepared soil.

The Report for 1888 says: The total number of days spent in the hospital by in-patients is 2,428, average number days for each patient, 12. The presence of so large a number of persons as to aggregate a total of 2,428 days in the hospital, causes much of prayerful and thoughtful interest to center about the hospital wards. The joys and sorrows of the patients are known to us and shared by us, and much loving care is lavished upon them, both in ministering to their physical wants and in making known to them a new spiritual life. The native helpers and church members have caught the idea of helpfulness and have spent many hours of patient drudgery in teaching them to read or to repeat the simple forms suited to the beginning of inquiry in their minds. We think we see as never before the good name which this work gives us among the surrounding populations, and the grateful spirit thus aroused leading to a real desire to know more of the religion which we teach. The embarrassment we have in providing accommodation when the patients are attended and waited on by their friends, especially in the case of women, emboldens us to ask for an appropriation to provide some rooms where such families can be by themselves.

The Report for 1889 is written by Dr. Atwood, who kindly returned to fill in the interim between the return of Dr. Peck to the U. S. and the return to the station of the present writ-

er. Dr. Peck returned in Oct., 1829 to the U. S. Dr. McClure, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission, and Dr. Wagner, of the Linching station, were present during parts of the year. The Report says: The work in the hospital and dispensary has been carried on without interruption, notwithstanding the unavoidable changes in the medical staff, and the extensive practice, built up by Dr. Peck, is still increasing. The many cures performed by him have carried the reputation of the foreign doctor to places near and far, and are bringing in many others. The wards of the hospital have been crowded most of the time, especially the male wards. An additional ward has been provided in another compound for male patients bringing their families. A new feature of the work has developed lately in the sending out of medical assistants with the native preachers to treat patients and to assist in the preaching. In view of the large and increasing number of patients we are in need of a much larger allowance for medicines and instruments.

The Report for the past year is a fitting commentary on these extracts, showing how steadily the work has expanded and how far reaching is the benevolence as well as the proclamation of the Gospel message. The requirements of the work make it fitting that considerable enlargement be asked for in the matter of buildings. The wards are too narrow for those who are coming in such companies, many of them for the most distressing diseases, which require long and careful treatment. We need a further enlargement for our corps of assistants, which must henceforth be larger than ever, and for students who are likely to make the hospital a source of value in the study and cure of disease. Every hospital cannot be a medical school, but every hospital may give valuable lessons to those who can seek its advantages for medical study.

H. D. P.

I.—TABLES OF DISEASES AND NUMBERS TREATED.

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Totals
I. Gen. Diseases ..	157	521	347	302	250	254	554	864	490	531	4,270
II. Diseases of Nervous System ..	20	199	211	156	90	164	151	154	247	274	1,666
III. Diseases of Eye ..	380	726	903	494	417	554	827	921	954	1,070	7,246
IV. Diseases of Ear ..	26	51	83	56	50	58	80	204	146	181	935
V. Diseases of Respiration ..	150	331	295	341	253	230	311	625	385	415	3,336
VI. Diseases of Circulation ..	20	26	50	40	21	13	20	21	25	12	248
VII. Digestive System ..	640	684	797	1,086	764	657	973	1,696	1,140	1,222	9,659
VIII. Genito Urinary ..	20	54	69	88	83	45	33	60	56	41	549
IX. Diseases of Women ..	50	143	138	50	30	45	20	25	118	125	744
X. Diseases of Skin ..	294	306	437	259	253	282	750	1,039	658	700	4,978
XI. Diseases of Lymphatics ..	10	14	19	20	20	23	31	48	49	42	276
XII. Tumors ..	4	19	25	36	14	22	14	29	12	14	189
XIII. Surgical ..	145	104	173	278	265	149	195	229	265	277	2,080
XIV. Opium Smoking ..	10	104	5	10	8	52	65	100	130	181	665
XV. Unnamed ..	83	243	322	211	.....	128	247	1	199	31	1,465
Totals. ..	2,009	3,525	3,874	3,427	2,518	2,676	4,271	5,996	4,874	5,116	38,306

II.—TABLES OF OLD AND NEW PATIENTS, WITH SURGICAL CASES.

	NEW PATIENTS.	OLD PATIENTS.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTALS.			SURGICAL OPERATIONS.	EYE CASES.	EYE OPERATIONS.
1881	2,009	800	1,200	809	2,809		250	144	250	110
1882	3,525	1,860	1,889	1,636	5,385		400	388	726	288
1883	3,874	2,719	2,054	1,820	6,593			652	903	388
1884	3,427	1,442	1,952	1,475	4,869			440	494	218
1885	2,518	1,282	1,495	1,023	3,800			348	417	200
1886	2,676	1,898	1,671	1,005	4,574			306	584	194
1887	4,271	7,426	2,339	1,932	11,699		In-patients.	510	921	251
1888	5,996	3,303	4,187	1,809	9,299		187	220	827	115
1889	4,874	4,076	3,135	1,739	8,950		446	280	945	228
1890	5,116	4,142	3,026	2,090	9,258		556	547	1,070	284
Totals	38,286	28,950	22,948	15,338	67,236	...	..	3,835	7,137	2,276

III.—TABLES OF EYE OPERATIONS.

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Totals
Cataract ..	..	1	17	7	6	3	13	6	17	12	82
Entropion ..	..	50	168	57	47	43	55	40	71	172	861
Iridectomy ..	..	..	1	19	13	18	26	11	18	24	135
Pterygium ..	..	12	28	23	18	4	1	15	8	26	163
Trichiasis ..	..	48	90	185	115	116	105	131	50	90	970
Staphyloma ..	..	..	..	2	2	24	11	..	2	..	39
Other Cases ..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	10	26
Totals ..	110	288	388	218	200	194	251	115	228	284	2,276

IV.—TABLES OF GENERAL SURGERY.

	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	Totals
Abscess ..	20	25	36	66	42	36	53	21	..	62	361
Amputations ..	1	2	..	2	4	..	..	6	3	7	25
Cancer, Breast ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
" Penis ..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	1	3	4	12
Fistula in Ano ..	9	13	18	33	16	17	50	12	15	17	200
Harelip ..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	13
Hemorrhoids ..	..	..	..	..	3	4	5	5	..	5	22
Ligating Common Carotid ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Necrosis ..	4	..	5	7	5	2	4	..	..	10	32
Resections ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	8
Stone Bladder ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	3	..	7
" Urethral ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Tumors ..	..	8	31	14	12	3	..	..	3	15	87
General Surgery ..	..	50	170	95	65	48	144	57	21	137	787
Totals ..	34	100	264	222	148	112	259	105	52	263	1,559
Tables iii & iv. Final Totals	144	388	652	440	348	306	510	220	280	547	3,835

IN  
V



